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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, July 13, 1799. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of large and small Kettels, Stoves, Dog Irons, &c. to be sold at the lowrate of *Four Pence* per pound. Enquire at WILLIAM IRWIN's Tavern, corner of the Market Square,

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 1st inst. from the encampment at this place, a certain CALEB REMINGTON, 24 years of age, a native of Rhode Island, 6 feet high, black hair, fair complexion, by trade a blacksmith, he wore a drab round jacket with sleeves, west of the same, thickset overalls, and white hat. Whoever secures him in any jail, or delivers him to any officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY,
Capt. 10th Regt.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the county of Westmoreland, the second Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Present, Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Robert Williams, an insolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons, and producing a list of his creditors, and effects, on oath. The Court order the said Montan in September next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be published in the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, printed by Tindt and Brown; in the Franklin Repository, printed by Robert Harper; in the Pittsburgh Gazette, printed by John Scull, and in the Elizabeth Town Advertiser, printed by Thomas Grieves, to be published three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,
For Thomas Houghton, Prothy
ROBERT SHIELDS

May 3d, 1799.

SIR,

Please to publish in your paper the enclosed copy of an act entitled, "An act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, &c." and continue once a week for three months from the date hereof.

We are, Sir, yours,
DANIEL BRODHEAD, S. G. } Of the
JOHN HALL, Secretary. } Land
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. } Office.

To Mr. SCULL, *Pittsburgh.*

An Act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, and to regulate the mode for authenticating claims thereto.

SECT. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the time allowed for applying for Donation Lands, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of September next, and that all lawful claims now filed and suspended, or which shall be filed previously to the said first day of September next, shall be considered and allowed in the manner herein after directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That before any such claims shall be allowed, the same shall be presented to the Comptroller General, Register General, and Treasurer of this Commonwealth, who shall enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and whether the same remains unsatisfied; and thereupon transmit to the Secretary of the Land Office a certificate stating that the claim ought to be allowed or rejected, as the case may be, which certificate shall be conclusive.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Officers of the Land Office shall advertise in the public papers of Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, the time limited as aforesaid for presenting claims for Donation Lands, and shall proceed after the first day of September next, to draw lots in favor of all such claimants as shall have duly received as aforesaid, a certificate of allowance from the Comptroller General, Register General and Treasurer, upon the principles, in the manner, and with the powers specified in the act entitled "An act relative to Donation Lands, &c. passed on the seventeenth of April, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That on the first day in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the powers herein given shall cease, no lots for Donation Land shall afterwards be drawn, and the residue of the land heretofore by law appropriated for satisfying claims to Donation Lands, shall revert to the Commonwealth; and be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law, in relation to other lands the property of the state.

CADWALADER EVANS, Junr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April 11, 1799.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of Excellent
FINE SALT,
JAMES O'HARA's.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—hence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 12th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 12th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive; and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Gabriel Dubac,

NOT intending to keep store any longer, takes the liberty of informing the public, that he will dispose of his remaining Goods, at the lowest possible prices, for Cash.

At same time he requests those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts, which shall be immediately discharged, and those who stand indebted to him, are earnestly requested to pay off their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of July next, on failure of which their accounts will, without respect of persons, be put into the hands of a magistrate.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by
Abner & Jesse Barker,
At their Store the Corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of *Merchandize.* As usual, they have a variety of common and superfine

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good—a quantity of low priced Muslins; Castings and Pig Lead; &c. which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them longer than six months, by discharging the same before the first of September next, will save cost.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1799.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, July 1, 1799.

A.

GEORGE Peter Altman, Beaver creek, John Allen, Pittsburgh, Samuel Arnold, care of Rev. John Riddle, Doctor Samuel Adams, Robert Ainslie, Pittsburgh, Cornelius Arnold, Pittsburgh, Roger Alden, Meadville.

B.

Jesse Bell, Beaver, Wm. Barkdale, James Bell, Beaver, James Bennet, Joshua Budd, Budd's ferry, Abraham Brant, Pittsburgh, John Bradley, care of Philip Morrow, Joseph Breadon, Forks of Yough, Alexander Brown, Moon township, Thomas Brown, John Blair, Hugh Barclay, Pittsburgh, Joseph Bucket, Esq Wm. Bennet, Pittsburgh, Henry Brunner, Pittsburgh.

C

Robert Calhoun, M'Kee's Port, Elihu Clark, Yough, Christian Cline, Neal Christie, Ensign Joel Cook, J. F B. Hippisley Cox, Esq. B. C. Colhoun, 2, Walter Clark, Daniel Connet, David Cowan, St. Clair township, John R. Coates, Ethal Curtiss, Wm Cummins, Beaver, Samuel Colhoon, John Carlisle, Duncan Campbell, Pittsburgh, Robert Campbell, Pittsburgh, Nat Campbell, Pittsburgh, Abraham Clements, Pittsburgh.

D.

Benjamin Duboise, Robert Davidson, Big Beaver, care of Wm Dunning, Margaret Dennis, care of Joseph Scott, Esq. John Drennen, Yough, Thomas Dougherty, John Donnelly, Pittsburgh, Alexander Dounie.

E.

Alexander Edwards, Pittsburgh, Joseph Engleman, Samuel Ewalt, 2, Lewis Evans.

F.

James Frissel, care of Mr. Jamison, William Ferguson, care of John Logan, James Sivail, care of John Reed, John Fox, Alexander Fowler, James Foster, Walnut Bottom, Adam Funk, John Fotter, Franklin.

G.

Adam Grant, John Gallaher, care of James Wills, Elisha Gordon, Pittsburgh, Wm. Green, Deer township, John Gillis.

H.

Alexander Hill, care of Thomas M'Cleland, John Haughey, care of John Parker, Jacob Haymaker, Peter Hyde, Esq. Robert Hunton.

I.

James Ibbelson, French creek, John Johnson, care of Robert Hall, Plumb creek, Christian Righener, care of Thomas M'Gee.

K.

Robert Killpatrick, Meadville, Matw. King, near M'Kee's Port, Samuel Kirk, care of Tho Reed, Beltzer Kramer, Pittsburgh.

L.

James Lowry, Peters creek, Miss Lukens, Jacob Lymaster, near Meadville.

M.

Joseph M'Meeken, care of Joseph Hackney, Meadville, James M'Dowell, Meadville, Hamilton, M'Clintuck, Oil creek, James M'Laughlin, French creek, James M'Mahon, Erie, Henry M'Divitt, Yough, John Martin, care of John Nesbitt, Cornelius M'Auley, Charles M'Coy, Mary Moor, care of Philip Morrow, James C. M'Farland, St. Clair townthip, Alexander Middleswarth, Hugh M'Laughlin, care of Francis Wilson, Isaac Morgan, 2, Ieremiah Murray, Turtle creek, David Marry, Peter's creek, Wm. M'Clure, Esq. Andrew M'Kinney, Jas. Finny, Yough, David M'Conochie, Mr. C. Meath, John Meuttry, John M'Kinley, Beaver creeek, Samuel Murphy, John M'Cleland, care of Wm. M'Cune, Robert Moor, Pittsburgh.

N.

John Nevin, at A. Watson's Pittsburgh, John Needham, care of John Smith, Pittsburgh, John Neel, Thompson's run, Hugh Nevin, Jonathan Nottingham, William Neilis.

O.

Patrick O'Neal.

P.

William Pollock, care of John Reed, Joseph Paterson, Peter Parsell, Edward Pettecrew, care of Robert Colhoun, Esq.

R.

John Robinson, Yough, John Rainey, Racoon, Anthony Rollins, Long Run, John Rather, Thomas Rogers, care of Ieremiah Sturgeon, Adam Reed, French creek.

S.

Adam Stewart, Meadville, John Shotwell, Meadville, David Shepherd, James Sweney, Pittsburgh, Lazarus Stewart, care of Samuel Jones, John Stealy, Major Jonathan Smith, Long Run, John Shariff, St. Clair townthip, Hugh Sterling, James Shearer, Samuel Scott, care of John Irwin, Wm. Stone, Rev. John Smith, Chartiers, Henry Smith, Elizabeth Sellers, Wm. Snodgrass & Co. West Newton.

T.

Samuel Thornley, John Trindle, James Tolar, John Todd, Racoon, Sarah Tunison, Shenango, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Thonenton, Wm. Thompson, David Tarrens, care of John Irwin, Derick Tunison, Shenango, Richard Tunison, Shenango, W.

William Gill Wright, Meadville, John Wright, Oil creek, Joseph Weaver, Erie, Hugh Wilson, Beaver creek, Wm. Whitehill, John Wilson, or John M'Kee, Fayette township, Titus Wilson, Isaac Williamson, care of Jacob Hayn, John Witherup, care of John Reed, Joseph Porter, Wm West, care of Mr. Postlethwait.

Twenty Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st inst. an apprentice boy named THOMAS REED, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, much given to drinking, had on a blue jacket, thickset breeches, worsted stockings, and wool hat. The above reward will be given any persons that will deliver him to me.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

VERONA,* April 16.

YESTERDAY the last detachment of the Russian army, of 24 000 men, commanded by Field Marshal Suwarrow, arrived here. The army is to besiege Mantua and Peschiera, which the French have garrisoned with 15 000 men. —A second Russian column is on full march through Gallicia, Austrian Silesia, and Moravia. It is composed of 43 000 men. An army of observation is forming in Poland to consist of 80 000 men, to watch the motions of Prussia.

* Verona is about 18, and Peschiera 8 English miles from Mantua. Gen Suwarrow appears confident of success —On his marching the Emperor of Germany presented him with a sword —on which the general said, "I will make use of my gratitude for this gift, by sending you the keys of Mantua." This General is 65 years of age—very simple and abstemious in his habits, full of strength and activity—Insensible to the inclemency of seasons, the variety of climates, and the fatigues of the rude occupation of war. He has been in all the wars in which Russia has been engaged for 40 years, and has fought in more battles than any other warrior of the present day. In most of them he has commanded, and throughout has never experienced a reverse of fortune. At Ismael, his command from Prince Potemkin, knowing him well, and meeting to the city, gave him these orders; "Go and take that town." Suwarrow assembled a division, assailed the town, took it, and immediately put 30,000 of the inhabitants to the sword. With 12,000 men, he defeated Kosciusko and conquered Poland. He commands the affections of his soldiers, by his attentions: on a march he sees a soldier fatigued, he puts him on his horse, and marches on foot —We hope speedily to announce his contest with the French forces, and as he has the first General (Moreau) of the French Republic to contend with, we shall soon here of "trials of skill, and exhibitions of warlike atchievements."

CENT.

ARMIES IN ITALY.

The French army in Italy, comprises five divisions, of 10,000 men each, Of these 150 are forty thousand are Italians.

The allied army is composed of 130 —of which 15,000 are Neapolitans:

The French loss, in the battle near Magnano near Verona, 2500 men taken prisoners, 15 pieces of artillery, &c. Their entire loss 8, Disorder was so paramount in the French detachments that the Generals were plundered by their own soldiers. 18,000 muskets, 17 sacks of salt, 24 merchant vessels, are among the spoils of the Austrians.

The French have passed the Mincio, towards the Milanese, leaving strong garrisons at Peschiera and Mantua.

The Austrian flotilla, on the lake of Garda is to bombard Peschiera, by water, while General St. Julian invests it by land.

After Suwarrow has taken Mantua, which is but illy supplied, he is to proceed into Lombardy, and reinstate Victor Armadeus III, on the throne of Sardenia.

VENICE, April 3.

The combined squadron of English, Russian and Portuguese, appeared off this bay yesterday.

LEGHORN, April 5.

The French continue in quiet possession of this city. The English, Russian and Imperial Consuls are confined in their houses. The English merchants are at liberty. The isle of Elba has submitted to the French.

LONDON, May 4.

We have accounts, that Gen. Klainau has invested Mantua, and has possessed himself of Borgo Socro, and four pieces of cannon Gen. Mellars informs, that the people are very favourably disposed to the Austrian cause that they supplied the troops with every refreshment: received them with shouts of joy; and took every occasion to express their hatred of the French, and democratic governments.

The communications between the French armies in the Neapolitan dominions, and those of the Milanese, will speedily be cut off; and the invaders of Naples placed between two fires.

May 11.

The intelligence of the Brest fleet being at Ire, and the ſuppoſition that it may be deſtined for Ireland, has excited conſiderable agitation in Dublin. All the Departments of Government have been put in motion by the news. Every meaſure of military preparation has been taken as if the enemy was actually landed, and the vigilance of the adminiſtration, it is ſaid, is adopting every precaution to guard againſt the co-operation of the diſaffected by the new arreſts. Two regiments of Engliſh Militia which where on their return to this country, have been diſembarked, and the troops are kept on the alert. It is ſuppoſed that if the enemy really entertain any deſign of invaſion, the North is the point againſt which the attack is meditated, and to this quarter the attention of government is directed. It is ſaid that ſymptoms have been diſcovered which indicated an expectation on the part of the Rebels that ſomething would be attempted by the enemy in their favour. It is improbable, however, that many of thoſe ſuſpicions are the effect of immediate anxiety and alarm.

Marquis Cornwallis is determined to be prepared againſt every event.

Mr. Powell, the Meſſenger, arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: he ſailed from Dublin on Monday noon. He brought letters from Lord Bridport. His Lordſhip was off Cape Clear with his fleet on Friday laſt, waiting to intercept the French ſquadron, ſhould Ireland be the object of its deſtination.

The cruizers of our fleet, it is ſaid, had captured a French lugger with diſpatches from the Miniſter of Marine to the Commander in Chief of their ſquadron off the coaſt of Ireland. Unleſs this be an artifice to miſlead our naval forces, it removes the uncertainty upon this point. We have the ſatisfaction to know, however, that Lord Bridport has reached the Iriſh ſtation before the enemy, and that he is prepared to guard its coaſts. Proper arrangements have likewiſe been made to watch the hoſtile ſquadron, ſhould the French have ſome other object in view.

Yeſterday reports were circulated that the French had actually landed in Ireland, but the ſtory ſeems to deſerve no credit.

The Meſſenger had a very diſagreeable paſſage of nearly 30 hours, and was on Tueſday evening landed on the rocks, about five miles from Holyhead, the packet with the mail of Saturday, which ſailed the day before him, had not arrived this ſide of the water when he left the Iſle of Angleſea. The letters by it had not reached town laſt night.

The ſquadron which ſailed from Breſt, carries 25,000 troops, to be diſembarked under the orders of General Kilmaine. It is compoſed of one ſhip of 120 guns, three of a 110, two of 80, and nineteen of 74, beſides nine frigates and ſeveral corvettes. The crews are more than complete, and all the ſailors have received three months pay in advance. The ſhips are victualled for five months. The captains received from the Miniſters a packet, which was to be opened only in the preſence of their general ſtaff, upon a ſignal given, by the admiral's ſhip firing a gun. The gun was fired, it appears, in the night of the 26th ult. The packet directed them to ſail, and they immediately put to ſea with a favourable wind.

BASLE, April 22.

A report is ſpread that the Auſtrians attempted the paſſage of the Rhine at Lauzach, but that they were driven back with loſs.

PARIS, April 27.

A diviſion of the Helvetic army has paſſed Mount Saint Gothart, to proceed to Italy, and reinforce the French army. It will be replaced in Switzerland by a diviſion from the interior of France.

April 28.

We are aſſured that the whole of the embaſſy from Spain to Vienna has departed from that city, and will ſoon arrive at Paris, and that the Duke d'Oſſun will not fulfil his miſſion to the Emperor.

Citizen Julien, Commiſſary of war, and ſecretary general of the proviſional government of Naples, has been arreſted in that city.

The garriſon of Mantua conſiſts of 10,000 men. It has proviſions for thirteen months at leaſt.

April 29.

General Jourdan is appointed inſpector of the Army of England.

Bounaparte has taken the city of Acre, the reſidence of the Pacha, who promiſed the Grand Seigior to annihilate our army in Egypt. This news was brought to Toulon by a veſſel which came in 25 days from Alexandria.

April 30

A letter from Turin, dated the 25th April, brings the following intelligence:—We are aſſured General Moreau has reſumed part of the poſition which he was obliged to abandon in the late engagement; that he has made five thouſand Auſtrians priſoners, and that General Gauthier has alſo, on his ſide, beaten and repulſed the enemy."

We have received a letter from Baſle, dated 6th inſtant, in the following terms: General

May 3.

A very extraordinary report was ſpread this day in the two councils, and is now the ſubject of every converſation. We are aſſured that the Telegraph has announced the aſſaſſination of our Plempotentiaries, Bonnier and Roberjot, in a village between Raſtadt and Straſburg. Jean Debry was the only perſon who eſcaped the fury of the aſſaſſins.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has declared war againſt the city of Hamburgh. It remains to be ſeen in what light this will be viewed by the King of Maſſena has had advice by an extraordinary courier from Italy, that the army under the proviſional command of General Moreau, has beat the enemy at Pizighitone, and compelled them to repaſs the Adige, and raiſe the blockade of Mantua. Our army has reſumed its former poſition.

General Maſſena has removed his head-quarters to Zurich.

Pruſſia, under whoſe protection that city is, and of England herſelf, for whom it is the medium through which ſhe draws all the gold of Germany.

Pittsburgh, July 13.

Mr. SCULL,

The incloſed piece was preſented yeſterday to the Greenſburgh Printer for publication. It is a reply to a piece of ſcurrility which iſſued from that preſs laſt week; and although the ideas are conveyed in language much more delicate than what that author is entitled to, yet he thought proper to refuſe the publication.—I therefore requeſt that you will favor it with a place in your paper; and, in order that the public may form a juſt idea of the ſubject, and the neceſſity there was for a reply, I alſo requeſt you will inſert the Greenſburgh publication immediately preceding this. It is likewiſe ſent you for this purpoſe.

June 20, 1799.

From the Farmers Regiſter, printed at Greenſburgh, June 14.

"The court of quarter ſeſſions for June term, opened in this borough on Monday laſt. The ſtate's attorney laid before the grand jury a number of bills, at the cloſe of which he had placed a declaraion of whom they would ſupport at the enſuing election for governor. After making an eulogy in ſupport of Mr. Roſs, he deſired the ſignatures of the jurors. This was oppoſed on the ground of its being foreign to the buſineſs for which they were collected; that it would be viewed as an attempt to interfere with the freedom of ſuffrage; that the citizens did not enquire for whom the grand jury would vote, neither would they be biaſſed by their recommendation; and, above all, that they were not ſufficiently *drilled* to ſign any paper of the kind, in the formation of which they had no ſhare. Eleven of the jury, (one of whom was an alien) then ſigned the recommendation in favour of Mr. Roſs; and the remaining ten diſſented from the proceedings *in toto*. As theſe electioneering jurors have not favoured us with a copy of their proceedings, we are obliged to give the information as we received it."

Mr. SNOWDEN,

THE ſtatement you have given in your laſt paper, of a part of the proceedings of the Grand Jury at our laſt court, diſcovers an early diſpoſition in you, to graſp with eagerneſs at every opportunity to calumniate the ſupporters of Mr. Roſs, and conſequently thoſe of the federal government.

The majority of that Jury, whom you have made the object of the ſlander contained in your publication, are ſo perfectly invulnerable againſt every thing that can iſſue either from your pen or preſs, that they would not degrade themſelves by deſcending to a vindication of their conduct upon that occaſion, nor to the meanneſs of making any kind of reply to the calumnious part of the publication; therefore, my principal object only is, to contradict the palpable falſehoods contained therein.

It is not true, that the ſtate attorney either prepared or produced the paper which was ſubmitted to the jury for their ſignatures. After the ſubject had undergone a very ample diſcuſſion by the jurors, during the ſeveral intervals of buſineſs, in their private capacity, and the conſideration thereof appeared perfectly agreeably to all, it was judged expedient to draw up a declaration agreeably to the ſentiments which had been pretty generally expreſſed. This taſk devolved upon the foreman, and he it was that produced it to the jury.

It is not true, that the minority withheld their ſignatures 'on the ground of its being foreign to the buſineſs for which they were collected.'—During the ſeveral intervals of conſidering bills of indictment, every member conſidered himſelf at perfect liberty to employ his time and converſation as he thought proper; and numbers, indeed, thought it very well ſpent in diſcuſſing a ſubject of ſuch general importance as that of the ſucceeding Governor. As well might the court and traverſe jury declare, that during the ſeveral adjournments of the term, we will not permit ourſelves the gratification of conſidering any political ſubject whatever, but confine our thoughts and converſation ſolely to the duties of the court. The only reaſon aſſigned by ſome for not ſigning (for others mentioned none at all) was, that both Roſs and M'Kean at preſent, ſtood very well in their eſtimation, but ſhould they now ſign for either, it would be binding themſelves to vote for that man again; whereas they might, before the election, find occaſion to change their preſent opinion.

It is not true, that attempts were made, either by words or actions, 'to interfere with the freedom of ſuffrage'—or to *drill* any of the diſſenting jurors into a compliance. There was no more perſuaſion uſed upon that queſtion, than in voting for a bill. A comparative view was taken of the talents and merits of both candidates, eulogiums paid to the reputation and paſt ſervice of both; but for reaſons then aſſigned by thoſe who ſpoke, a preference was declared in favour of Mr. Roſs. The ſtate attorney appearing when that ſubject was under diſcuſſion, was purely the reſult of accident. He had been ſent for by the jury ſome ſhort time before, for the purpoſe of explaining a bill he had ſent up; and having delayed his attendance, the interval was embraced for conſidering the paper and the ſubject it contained. At the requeſt of ſome of the jury he peruſed the paper, and made ſuch comments thereon, as beſt accorded with his own ſentiments; and paid many compliments to the merits of the gentlemen.

Nor is it true, that one of the eleven who ſigned for Mr. Roſs, is an alien; which aſſertion I ſuppoſe, was intended as a reflection upon the Sheriff, and the majority. It may be true, as you have expreſſed it, that he *was* an alien: had he been ſuch at preſent, I ſhould not have expected his vote for Mr. Roſs, or any other federal character. It is but too well known, that this deluded claſs of foreigners have generally been found amongſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed enemies of our government.

You have ridiculed the proceedings of 'theſe electioneering jurors,' as you are pleaſed to term them; and ſeem to exult, that ſo large a minority as ten, 'diſſented from the proceedings in toto.' And here is another miſtake in the number of the diſſentients, for it was notorious that they amounted to *nine only*. But when we recollect that this jury having been ſo indiſcriminately and generally collected throughout the county, and without the ſmalleſt regard to electioneering purpoſes, there is at leaſt equal cauſe of exultation on the part of Mr. Roſs's friends, when the unbiaſſed vote of a majority have ſo declared in his favour.

If it is ſo, that you 'have given the information as you received it,' then, ſir, you will ſtand acquitted of the imputation of giving it as your own ſentiments. And as you have thought proper to ſend it forth as a piece of public information, under no better authority than that of a report, and without the ſanction of a ſignature, probably your readers may be equally gratified in receiving this additional information—therefore, I preſume, you can have no reaſonable objections in treating this with a ſimilar reſpect, eſpecially when I aſſure you that I ſhall hold myſelf accountable for the truth of this ſtatement, and ſubſcribe it as

A Juror who voted for Mr. Roſs.

Weſtmoreland county, June 19, 1799.

With a view to remove any objections which Mr. Snowden might have againſt this publication, I preſented it to him myſelf, and told him my name. I told him that I was one of the jurors who ſigned for Mr. Roſs, and that I would hold myſelf accountable for the truth of the ſtatement.

JAMES IRWIN.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, iſſued out of the Supreme Court, to me directed, one at the ſuit of Alexander Henry and James Boggs, the other at the ſuit of John C. Freecke, againſt John Nicholſon, will be expoſed to Public Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 22ſt day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following deſcribed Tracts of Land, to wit:

Five Hundred and Forty Tracts of Donation Lands ſituate, lying and being in the different Donation Diſtricts, in the county of Allegheny, held by ſaid John Nicholſon in right of ſundry ſoldiers and officers whoſe names are ſet forth in a certain deed indented from ſaid Nicholſon and wife to Theophile Cazenove and others, bearing date the 27th March, 1797, recorded in the office for recording of deeds in Book F, page 271, &c. containing in the whole 100,000 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, ſubject to the claim of Theophile Cazenove and others to an undivided forty thouſand acres thereof, and to levy made by two other writs of fieri facias one at the ſuit of ſaid Henry and Boggs, the other at Samuel Watt.

Thirty thouſand acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituated on the waters of French creek and Little Conear, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, held by ſeventy four warrants under act of aſſembly of 3d April, 1792, dated 13th April, 1792.

Five Tracts of Depreciation Land in Nicholſon's Depreciation Diſtrict, numbered 132, 133, 134, 135 and 138.

One Hundred and Twenty Tracts of Land, ſituate in Diſtrict No. 6 (Nicholſon's) north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, ſurveyed on warrants under act of aſſembly of 3d April, 1792, containing each tract 400 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution and to be ſold by me

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

July 9, 1799.

And by virtue of writs of venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the ſame time and place,

A Tract of Land containing 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of William Cochran, Wm. M'Gill, William Stealy, and Joſeph Pain.—Taken in execution as the property of Robert Craighead, at the ſuit of Hugh Davidſon.

A Tract of Land, containing 108 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of Benjamin Reed, William M'Kee, Nathaniel Patterſon and Thomas Finney. Taken in execution as the property of Neil M'Coy, at the ſuit of James Sample and Matthew Hartford, and to be ſold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

July 10, 1799.

The Beautiful

Bull CYRUS,

STANDS at NEIMAN'S, one mile above Pittſburgh, on the Allegheny river, and will be let ſingle, at One Dollar the Seaſon.—Good paſture may be had at half a dollar a week, for each Cow. No guarantee for ſtraying or accidents. July 6, 1799.

William Woods &

Have juſt received

Seven Tons Barr Iron

which they will ſell low by the Ton or quantity.

They have, as uſual, for ſale, a general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon.

Pittſburgh, July 3, 1799.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing on the property of the ſubſcriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a Sorrel Roan Horſe, with a white mouth and face, glaſs eye, three feet, ſhod before, about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, and take him away.

ABEL BENTLEY.

July 3, 1799.

John M'Leod,

ROPE-MAKER.

INFORMS the public, that he has erected a Rope-walk on the bank of the Monongahela, near Henderſon's Ferry, where he has for all kinds may be had for Caſh, or approved Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, July 6, 1799.

To be ſold at Public Vendue

AT the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the north ſide of the Monongahela, oppoſite Pittſburgh, on Saturday the 13th of July next, twenty Milch Cows, young cattle, a bay fiddle Horſe, a quantity of Houſhold Furniture, Implements of Huſbandry, tools, &c. a number of large Hogs, lopear'd, of the right Engliſh breed, a light Cart and Saddle, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The ſubſcriber will rent the Houſe, where he lives alſo, a large and excellent garden adjoining which is replete with all ſorts of roots and other garden ſtuff, it contains a number of choice apple, peach and cherry trees. The conditions of the vendue will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN ORMS.

June 27, 1799.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LANDS,

In the Firſt Diſtrict—No. 6, 12, 21, 29, 63, 82, 86, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second Diſtrict—No. 33, 171, 343, 367, 427, 1870, 1895, 1942.

Third Diſtrict—No. 24, 57, 60, 480, 525, 529.

Fourth Diſtrict—No. 68, 73, 75, 651, 765, 796, 828, 854, 861.

Fifth Diſtrict—No. 89, 93, 871, 887, 932, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Diſtrict—No. 1224, 1296, 1301.

Seventh Diſtrict—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1474.

Eighth Diſtrict—No. 139, 1525, 1529, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1642, 1651, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073.

The following *DEPRECIATION LANDS.*

In the Second Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Diſtrict—No. 91, 92.

Fourth Diſtrict—No. 66, 77, 78, 79, 80, 148, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for ſale on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, will apply to the ſubſcriber on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, who is duly authoriſed to ſell them.

JAMES SAMPLE.

March 29, 799

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA: July 5

The exaggerated alarm which has prevailed here for ſome days, at the occurrence of two or three caſes of Fever, has reached New-York with ſtrong aggravations, as our readers will perceive under the New-York head in this day's paper. We believe it is pretty generally admitted that one or two caſes have occured, in which the contagion was communicated by a neutral veſſel from the Weſt Indies, prize to the Ganges. This veſſel has been ordered away, and the ſtreet in which the caſes alluded to occurred, has been evacuated.

Extract of a letter from an American in Algiers to his friend in Annapolis.

"The Dey is very much pleaſed with the veſſels ſent by our government, viz. a brig of 22 nine pounders, a ſchooner of 20 guns, and another of 16 ditto, and has received them in full diſcharge of all arrears due to him by the United States.

"The Americans are now the moſt favoured nation in this place, and on that account we were permitted to walk round and examine all the fortifications, &c. where not the Engliſh, who are the next in favor, were permitted to enter.

"The people of Algiers are much more civilized than I expected to find them; the Jews are treated with leſs ſeverity than formerly, and chriſtians are not expoſed to inſult in walking the ſtreets. They have, however, ſome remains of their former barbarity; when the Dey declared war againſt France, the French conſul, and other Frenchmen here, were loaded with chains and kept to hard labour for ſome days, when they were relieved at the interceſſion of all the foreign conſuls in the city, but are ſtill conſidered as priſoners."